

State University of Kentucky - President's Report - 1919

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BULLETIN

OF THE

University of Kentucky

Report of the Board of Trustees to the
Governor and the Legislature
of Kentucky

Present Report



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LEXINGTON

DECEMBER, 1919

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

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Administrative Library

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To His Excellency,
Hon. E. P. Morrow,
and the Members of the Legislature.

Gentlemen:

I take pleasure in transmitting to you the report of the President of the University, which is the result of the deliberations of the Board of Trustees regarding the needs of the University. In our opinion, the times are such as to require the most careful consideration of the needs of the University and the manifestation of a liberal policy toward them on the part of the Legislature. We, therefore, trust that you will give to this report the careful reading and thought that it requires.

Respectfully,

R. C. STOLL,
Chairman, Executive Committee.

REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

In presenting an institutional report to a legislative body, there are three things in which the members are interested.

1. What has the Institution accomplished?
2. How much has it cost?
3. How much is needed for future development?

This report will therefore deal with the points indicated above in the order set down.

(1.) What has the University accomplished in the biennial period ending July 1, 1919?

This has been a war period. The declaration of war was made by Congress, April 6, 1917. Immediately, there followed an embargo on materials and supplies with a rapid increase in price. Besides these adverse material conditions, the Government called on the Universities and Colleges of the country to assist in the training of men.

(a) War Activities

In May, 1918, the War Department established a camp, known as Camp Buell, for the vocational training of soldiers at the University. In the first installment, 376 men were sent for eight weeks. This group was followed by two others of 429 and 419 men respectively. In consequence, the University trained 1,214 men up to the time of the Armistice in vocational subjects such as automobile mechanics, engineering, signalling, carpentry and blacksmithing. In addition to the men in vocational subjects, there were 855 men in the Student Army Training Corps. All of these men were housed, fed, taught and drilled on the University Campus. The story of the University's war activities is not concluded until the contribution of Alumni and students is added and the work of the student Red Cross referred to.

Summary of Men in Section (B), S. A. T. C.

Group 1	396
Group 2	429
Group 3	419
Men in Section (A), S. A. T. C.	855
Students and Alumni in Camps and Service.....	1,068
Total	3,167

According to the best information now available, 1,068 University men served during the war in the military forces of the United States. This number does not include 1,244 regular soldiers given technical training by the University, nor 855 in the S. A. T. C. The classes of 1892, '93, '94 and the classes from 1896 to 1919 had representatives in the World War. According to information in this office, the following Army and Navy commissions have been granted: 2 colonels, 5 lieutenant colonels; 11 majors; 59 captains; 116 1st lieutenants; 189 2nd lieutenants, 24 lieutenants, grade not stated; 662 non-commissioned officers, including 64 sergeants, 54 corporals and 544 privates. The present roll of those who made the last great sacrifice includes 21 names. There are probably other names to be added.

The expense of this training was borne by the Federal Government, the University receiving for feeding, training and housing, the sum of \$275,000. In view of the cancelling of contracts by the Government at the Armistice date, the University stood to lose a considerable sum. In the final settlement, such matters were taken care of, and the University concluded its war service with a possible loss of less than \$5,000, due to depreciation, road and campus damage that were estimated at higher cost than the Government was willing to concede. The fact that the University was able to make a contribution of more than 3,000 men to the War without a dollar's cost to the State, is a matter worthy of consideration by the Legislature in dealing with the needs of the University.

During the war period, the University suffered from the wide-spread influenza epidemic. There were 550 cases first and last and five deaths. The successful handling of these cases was due to the co-operation and helpful direction of the Lexington Chapter of the Red Cross, the assistance of the sisters of St. Catherine's Academy, Good Samaritan Hospital, doctors of Lexington, and patriotic women of the city.

(b) Student Attendance and University Activities

The report of the Registrar of the University shows for the year 1918-1919 that there were 2,284 students in attendance at the University.

Summary of Students, 1918-1919

Candidates for degrees:	
Colleges Arts and Science	454
Colleges Agriculture	252
Colleges Engineering	383
Colleges Law	90
Total Colleges	1,179
Not candidates for degrees:	
Special students	37
Short Course in Agriculture	28
Drafting Course	13
Eight weeks Mining Course	58
U. S. Army S. A. T. C., Section B.	848
Summer School	172
Total	1,156
Less names repeated	51
Grand Total	2,284

In addition to these activities is the work of the Agricultural Extension Division which comes in contact with thousands of people through the Boys' and Girls' Clubs, institutes, and the work of the county agents. The Agricultural Experiment Station is doing valuable work for the farmers in the conduct of agricultural experiment work in soils, fertilizers, animal husbandry, plant breeding and the protection of the people of the state against impure foods, drugs, fertilizers and feeds. Space does not permit an elaborate presentation of the great work of the University, but there is a spirit of co-operation running through the entire organization that promises well for the people and the University.

(2) The Costs of Operation

The University is operated under a budget system, and its books are annually audited by the accounting firm of Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Company of Chicago and St. Louis, assuring accuracy of statements. A brief review of the situation is in order before presenting the condensed report of the Business Agent of the University.

(a) General Statement

At the last meeting of the Legislature in 1918, an act was passed modifying the basis of University support. All of the special appropriations were repealed and 1¾ cents levied on

each \$100 of assessment provided for University income. The returns from this Act began coming to the University in December, 1918. The receipts for the year, as a consequence of the Act, were approximately \$300,000, some \$50,000 short of the amount estimated at the time the Legislature was in session. The University is conducted on a budget system, and after it has once started in upon the year, it is a good deal like a ship that is making a voyage, it must go on through with the program. Consequently, the budget which was based upon the return of \$340,000 from the sources named above, fell short of meeting all the expenses of the University for the last year by about \$30,000. It has been found in the making of repairs that practically everything, labor and materials particularly, cost a great deal more than anticipated. Nevertheless, the University has been able to put the old Administration building in first-class condition; remodel many of the heating plants; paint some of the buildings; restore the old and new dormitories to first-class recitation buildings; erect a president's house and a stock judging pavilion. It has not, however, been possible to enter upon any building operations for general university purposes.

(b) Departmental Growths

In the College of Arts and Science, many departments of instruction were not represented. This was particularly true in that of music, art and design, the biological sciences and sociology. In the College of Agriculture, very little instruction was being given in dairying and in the manufacture of dairy products. There was no instruction to speak of in the matter of farm mechanics. In other colleges, it was necessary in order to maintain the standard of instruction to enlarge the staffs. This was done in the year ending July 1, 1918, and departments were added in art and design, music, sociology, botany, farm mechanics and dairying. The Home Economics Department was entirely re-organized, and suitable equipment provided for it commensurate with its importance. Some advances have been made in the Library in the enlargement of the number of books belonging to the University. Much, however, should be done in this connection, as the University Library at the present time is much smaller than the requirements of student and faculty.

(c) Smith-Hughes Law

The Smith-Hughes Law has been in operation for a period of three years. One of its provisions is for the maintenance of teacher training courses at the University of Kentucky. Such courses have been provided for the training of teachers in agriculture and in domestic science. The University has now set up courses for the training of the teachers of industrial arts. It is expected that much progress will be made in this direction in the course of the next two years.

(d) Report of Business Agent

The report of the Business Agent is summarized under the heads of General Fund, Experiment Station, Extension and S. A. T. C. and Patterson Hall Funds. The General Fund bears all the burden of the general conduct of the University. These statements are taken from the annual audits of the Marwick, Mitchell Peat & Company and are certified by them as to their correctness. The financial accounts appear under the following heads: (1) General Balance Sheets, (2) General Fund Account, (3) Experiment Station Fund, (4) Extension Fund, (5) S. A. T. C. Fund, (6) Patterson Hall Fund.

General Balance Sheets

Biennial Period, 1917-1919

ASSETS	1917-18	1918-19
General Fund:		
Current and working assets.....	\$76,771.82	\$86,835.27
Prepaid insurance	10,937.70	9,902.92
Total General Fund Assets	\$87,709.52	\$96,737.19
Endowments, Bequests:		
Land Grant	\$144,075.00	\$144,075.00
Peabody Endowment	40,000.00	40,000.00
Crum & Bennet Bequests	1,026.68	3,655.81
Sundry funds	2,083.68	
Total Endowments	\$187,185.36	\$187,730.81
Real Estate, Building Equipment:		
University Campus	\$831,255.37	\$971,309.42
Experiment Station	355,490.46	379,383.17
Total Real Estate, Buildings and Equip- ment	\$1,186,745.83	\$1,350,692.59
Total Assets	\$1,461,640.71	\$1,634,461.59

LIABILITIES

General Fund	\$60,196.95	\$65,853.69
*Due Trust Company	40,000.00	40,000.00
Total General Liabilities	\$100,196.95	\$105,853.69
Capital of University:		
Investments in Real Estate—		
Buildings and Equipment	\$1,186,745.83	\$1,340,877.09
Endowments, Bequests	187,185.36	187,730.81
Total	\$1,373,931.19	\$1,528,607.90
Less General Fund Deficit	12,487.43	
Total Capital	\$1,461,640.71	\$1,634,461.59

(2) General Fund Income and Expenditures

For the Year Ended June 30, 1918

INCOME

Federal Appropriation		\$42,750.00
Federal Vocational Education Board		12,671.66
General Education Board		3,000.00
State Appropriation		85,000.00
State One-half Mill Tax		57,980.84
Agricultural Appropriation		5,000.00
Students' Fees	15,308.86	
Less—Fees applicable to Student Activities:		
Athletic Association	\$5,457.25	
Kentucky Kernel	698.75	
Lectures	349.87	
Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.	349.88	6,855.75
Interest on Endowment Bonds.....		4,322.25
Miscellaneous		2,400.79
Gross Income		\$221,578.65
Expenditures:		
Administrative and General	77,454.63	
Educational	143,508.20	220,962.83
Excess of Income over Expenditures, carried to General Fund Surplus Account.....		\$615.82

For the Year Ended June 30, 1919

INCOME:

Federal Appropriation	\$42,750.00
Federal Vocational Educational Board	11,779.01
General Educational Board (State).....	3,000.00
State Tax	299,696.64
Students' Fees	\$21,628.14
Less—Fees applicable to Student Activities....	10,409.70
S. A. T. C.—proportion of expenditures charged to building and restorations	42,585.42

*Expended for purchase of Victory Bonds in investment of Peabody Endowment Fund.

Interest:		
Endowment Bonds	8,644.50	
Liberty Bonds, Peabody Fund.....	808.00	9,452.50
Miscellaneous		1,287.99
Gross Income		\$421,770.00
EXPENDITURES:		
Administrative and General Upkeep and Re- pairs	\$98,278.54	
Educational:		
College of Arts and Science	117,963.25	
College of Engineering	43,793.84	
College of Agriculture	29,965.18	
Miscellaneous Departments	20,797.30	
Construction and Improvements:		
Real Estate	\$5,564.40	
Buildings	110,087.09	
Machinery and Tools	293.77	
Equipment and Apparatus	8,485.46	
Library	5,993.21	
Furniture and Fixtures	9,630.12	140,054.05
Cafeteria Expenditures	1,144.75	
Total Expenditures		\$451,996.91
Excess of Expenditures over Income.....		\$30,226.91

(3) Experiment Station Fund

INCOME	1917-1918	1918-1919
Hatch Fund	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00
Farm Sales	22,405.82	34,917.22
Fertilizer Fees	65,835.42	55,039.49
Food and Drug Work	25,273.51	.....
Feed Fees	26,047.32	45,795.40
Adams Fund	15,000.00	15,000.00
Hog Cholera Serum	27,233.34	39,967.14
State Appropriation	55,369.87	50,000.00
Miscellaneous	6,779.51	1,000.00
Public Service .....	.....	17,160.00
Creamery License .....	.....	2,958.46
Balance	17,032.75	47,884.57
Total	\$275,977.54	\$324,722.28
EXPENDITURES		
Investigation .....	.....	.....
Hatch & Adams Funds	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00
General Administrative Work	55,369.87	50,000.00
Food and Drug Work	25,273.51	.....
Feed Control	29,708.61	44,200.61
Fertilizer Control	37,877.14	72,373.19
Farm Sales	23,732.09	19,557.63
Hog Cholera Work	25,322.78	34,672.94
Miscellaneous	808.97	.....
Public Service .....	.....	10,862.62
Creamery License .....	.....	1,830.93
Balance	47,884.57	61,224.36
Total	\$275,977.54	\$324,722.28

The balance in Experiment Station is taken up to extent of \$40,000 in repairs and construction of farm buildings and improvement on the farm. An estimated sum of ten thousand over current income will be required to meet the added cost of operation the current year, and at all times a reserve of \$20,000 should be carried to meet contingences.

(4) Extension Funds

INCOME	1917-1918	1918-1919
Federal Smith-Lever	\$61,529.31	\$66,661.69
State Smith-Lever	51,529.31	56,661.69
State Appropriation (not used as offset).....	2,090.05	.....
County Appropriation	30,000.00	42,894.55
Other Funds	15,000.00	13,000.00
U. S. D. A. Farm Demonstration.....	40,000.00	40,000.00
Bureau of Animal Industry	3,300.00	1,800.00
Bureau of Markets	1,000.00	.....
Total Income	\$204,448.67	\$221,017.93
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	\$170,965.70	\$180,223.25
Travel	23,499.28	33,276.86
Printing, Postage, Labor, etc.	9,983.69	7,517.82
Total Expenditures	\$204,448.67	\$221,017.93

(5) S. A. T. C. Fund

Income from May 7, 1918, to close of contract.....	\$275,343.69
Expenditures May 7, 1918, to close of contract.....	275,343.69

(6) Patterson Hall

Biennial Period, 1917-1919

	1917-1918	1918-1919
Income, all sources	\$22,204.20	\$18,957.49
Expenditures:		
Labor and Direction	3,608.55	4,869.10
Food	13,131.73	13,156.76
Repairs and Renewals	3,731.14	1,450.77
Other Expenses, Light, Heat, etc.	3,788.42	5,753.63
	\$24,285.78	\$24,260.19
Excess of Expenditures over Income.....	\$2,081.58	\$5,302.70

In this account, the falling off in income was due to the influenza epidemic, when Patterson Hall was closed for nearly three months. Meantime, costs of food, labor and fuel went up.

3. The Needs of the University

There is no use disguising the fact that the necessities of the University are great, especially if it is to represent adequately.

the educational requirements of a spirited people like those that dwell in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. What seemed adequate two years ago for maintenance and construction of buildings for a five year period is now sufficient to keep only the institution up to its present development without additional growth. The University is faced with the care and instruction of a rapidly growing student body, the requirements of better salaries, new buildings and repairs. Since the Legislature met in 1918, a new world has been created. The question is really, how far Kentucky is going to meet the problems created by a changed world. A brief consideration of income and student attendance will show what the University may be expected to face. When and how shall the University take care of its present student body and get ready for the larger attendance of the next ten years?

The matter may be put simply. The University has had no general building appropriations since 1904-1908, when about \$400,000 was appropriated in the four years. At that time, the student body consisted of 412 college students and 293 other students, a total of 705. In 1910, there were 582 college students and 221 other students, a total of 803. The student body began to increase, with the growth of high schools bringing the figures in 1915 to 915 college students, 564 other students, a total of 1,479. In 1918-19, the total college student body reached 1,179, and other students, largely S. A. T. C., 1,156, a total of 2,335. This year, 1919-20, the college student body will be the largest in the history of the University. In seventeen years time, 1900 to 1917, the college students have increased 377 per cent. In the past two years, the increase of the same group has been 23 per cent. Turning now to income. In 1900, the income of the General Fund was \$76,991.34. This arose to \$107,631.03 in 1904. In 1910, the General Fund income was \$132,537.00. It arose to \$220,000 in 1917. By 1924 the University of Kentucky would have no less than 1,600 college students and as many more short course, summer school and other attendants, if the conditions permitted it. This year, not less than 200 students were turned away and as many more did not come because of uncertainty about board

and room and the high prices asked for them. A grave responsibility, in consequence, rests upon the State to meet such a situation and especially so in view of the declining value of the dollar which has reduced the actual value of the income provided two years ago.

(a) What Other States Are Doing

It will be seen that among the southern states, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Mississippi and Texas surpassed Kentucky in the per capita contributions to university support. According to this table, the amount so contributed was 26 cents per capita, placing Kentucky in the forty-first place. As an actual fact, the table gives too large a per capita to Kentucky if extension funds are excluded.

Rank of States as to per capita receipts of higher educational institutions supported by the State, Normal Schools not included. (Bureau of Education Bulletin, 1919, No. 41.)

1. Nevada	\$2.43	26. Massachusetts	\$0.65
2. Arizona	1.90	27. Tennessee .....	.58
3. Wyoming	1.62	28. Florida .....	.55
4. Montana	1.60	29. Ohio .....	.53
5. Utah	1.55	30. Illinois .....	.48
6. South Dakota	1.52	31. Maine .....	.48
7. Iowa	1.38	32. West Virginia .....	.48
8. Idaho	1.33	33. South Carolina .....	.43
9. Nebraska	1.33	34. Virginia .....	.43
10. Colorado	1.26	35. Connecticut .....	.35
11. California	1.21	36. Mississippi .....	.43
12. Michigan	1.20	37. Missouri .....	.33
13. Minnesota	1.20	38. Maryland .....	.30
14. Oregon	1.19	39. New York .....	.29
15. Kansas	1.14	40. North Carolina .....	.29
16. Wisconsin	1.08	41. Kentucky .....	.26
17. New Mexico	1.04	42. Rhode Island .....	.25
18. Washington .....	.99	43. Georgia .....	.24
19. North Dakota .....	.92	44. Alabama .....	.21
20. Vermont .....	.89	45. Arkansas .....	.20
21. Delaware .....	.87	46. New Jersey .....	.15
22. New Hampshire .....	.77	47. Pennsylvania .....	.12
23. Texas .....	.70	48. Louisiana .....	.09
24. Indiana .....	.68		
25. Oklahoma .....	.66		
		Average for U. S.	\$0.80

Value of State University plants.—Covering the value of grounds, buildings, library, apparatus, machinery and furniture in 1916-17. (Based on the Federal Education Bureau Bulletin No. 55, 1917.)

1. California	\$13,584,432	23. Delaware State Col. .	\$1,423,129
2. Minnesota	10,681,075	24. Georgia	1,375,000
3. New York, Cornell.	9,534,854	25. West Virginia	1,281,085
4. Wisconsin	8,128,346	26. North Carolina	1,222,675
5. Michigan	7,546,821	27. Kentucky	1,185,542
6. Illinois	6,556,659	28. Oregon	1,043,702
7. Ohio State	6,296,368	29. Louisiana	970,574
8. Iowa	4,141,408	30. Idaho	965,606
9. Missouri	3,982,525	31. Maine	948,337
10. Nebraska	3,153,174	32. Nevada	918,220
11. Penn. State College.	2,802,713	33. North Dakota	904,997
12. Washington	2,740,209	34. Oklahoma	884,713
13. Texas	2,555,191	35. Wyoming	865,000
14. Virginia	2,297,059	36. Utah	757,812
15. Kansas	2,000,000	37. South Dakota	750,000
16. Indiana	1,681,600	38. Arkansas	718,000
17. New Jersey, Rutgers	1,660,979	39. Arizona	708,500
18. Colorado	1,515,000	40. Florida	698,000
19. Vermont	1,511,222	41. Mississippi	536,000
20. Tennessee	1,458,993	42. R. I. State College...	485,335
21. Alabama	1,439,318	43. Montana	430,252
22. South Carolina	1,425,004	44. New Mexico	250,426

Another table shows the investments made in University plants.

It will be observed that only three southern states have a smaller investment than Kentucky. These are Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas. Our neighbors on the north have in Illinois an investment of \$6,556,659; Indiana with Purdue University, where Engineering and Agriculture are taught, an investment of \$4,000,000; Ohio, \$6,296,368. These figures are now outgrown, and should be increased by many hundreds of thousands, while Kentucky's investment has been almost stationary for several years.

(b) Requirements for Agriculture and Engineering

The great need of the University is additional funds because of changed conditions. These funds are required for the payment of better salaries and the increase of departments, particularly in agriculture and engineering. The situation in the College of Agriculture has reached such a point that it can hardly be expected that the teachers in that college can be maintained largely from federal funds. The Experiment Sta-

NOTE—New Hampshire, Maryland, Connecticut and Massachusetts do not maintain State Colleges and Universities.

tion also should have additional land. The farm of 240 acres is insufficient for the requirements of the University. While some progress has been made in the purchase of livestock, still it is essential that the animals for instructional purposes should be largely increased.

For twenty-five years now the College of Engineering has been getting on with inadequate equipment. Many of the buildings are unsatisfactory, and much of the equipment is obsolete. The college has had the reputation of turning out capable young men. In fact, every man who has graduated from it in the past several years has found a position waiting for him. The Alumni have reached positions of influence in the industrial world. If it is to continue to hold this reputation, it is essential that considerable sums of money be spent in the purchase of equipment.

(c) Housing of Students

For some time the University has been confronted with the problem of housing students. The erection of Patterson Hall relieved this somewhat in the care of girls, but the increase of their number has now filled that building to overflowing, and forced the University to lease other buildings in the neighborhood. There yet remains other provisions to be made for the young women. With the changing of the old and new dormitories to recitation buildings, the men of the University were left without dormitory provision. These buildings were unsatisfactory, and so impressed were the Probe Committee with their inadequacy, that they recommended the destruction of the buildings. The amount required to make them into dormitories with proper plumbing facilities, would have cost more than they were worth. Consequently, the Trustees thought best to use them with some repairs, for much needed recitation buildings. The City of Lexington has been able to take care of the boys thus far, and many of the people have opened their homes to them, but this year the situation has become much more difficult, due to the increase in the number of students and the high prices being asked for rooms. It is hoped that the Legislature will be able to see the importance of this matter and make provision for the housing of students.

(d) Matter of Salaries

The payment of adequate salaries is always fundamental in the development of a faculty. The increase in the cost of living has made this more important than ever before, and the University has begun to feel the effect of it. The War has made a great demand for trained men, and the result has been that the University of Kentucky, like other institutions, has suffered a good deal in the withdrawal of men into commercial activities. The salaries paid in business are higher than those in the University, and this situation is likely to become more acute, unless something is done in the matter of the payment of salaries. It cannot be urged too strongly that the men of a faculty make a University. Kentucky must have the best men attainable for her youth. She cannot be satisfied with any less. To bring such men to the State will require greater expenditures for salaries. Besides the problem of recruiting the staff is the additional one of paying adequate salaries to the men already on the faculties. Something must be done to increase salaries which now stand at an average of \$2,500 for full professors and \$1,800 for assistant professors.

(e) Other Needs

Reference has already been made to housing facilities for the students. If some start could be made upon the matter, so that dormitories might be built, this part of the difficulty with which the University is confronted could be fairly met.

Another need of the University is new building for instruction purposes. The Chemistry Department is housed in two buildings; one of them very old, and the other inadequate. Chemistry has a new importance in America since the War. Formerly, we depended upon Germany for many chemical products. That way is no longer open. The University must be prepared to train men in this great field. The equipment is insufficient to do it adequately, while the housing of the department in two buildings handicaps the efforts of the departmental staff to get results. Our State has a vast coal area that is now undergoing rapid development. The University has been in close touch with the industry for many years, but it should render more assistance to the growth. Hence larger

facilities should be provided for instruction in mining engineering, so that Kentucky's young men may be trained at the University to take part in the coal and oil industries.

The volumes in the Library are not sufficient for the needs of the University, nor are the provisions for student readers adequate for the number of students required to use it. Not more than seventy-five students can be accommodated at one time in the reading rooms.

There is need also for a farm mechanics building; for a home economics building; for dormitories, commons building, engineering shops, a woman's gymnasium and a central heating plant. These are important needs, and it would appear, therefore, that some adequate program of construction should be worked out in the University if we are to meet the demands made upon it now.

These building needs may be grouped under the following heads:

1. Welfare Buildings—

- (a) Dormitories for men;
- (b) A dormitory for women;
- (c) A commons building in which board may be provided;
- (d) A woman's gymnasium;
- (e) Hospital and dispensary for students;
- (f) A central heating plant.

2. Instruction and Laboratory Buildings—

- (a) Addition to Chemistry Building;
- (b) Domestic Science Building;
- (c) Agricultural Building;
- (d) Engineering Shops;
- (e) A Farm Mechanics Building;
- (f) An addition to Library Building.

The time has come to look ahead with the purpose of planning for the future. To erect an occasional building without having in mind the present needs and future requirements, is not getting at the problem. Provisions for construction over a period of years will lessen the burden and make wise provisions a possibility. Under the next heading, a plan is suggested for the consideration of the Legislature.

Legislative Requests

It becomes necessary to formulate the needs of the University in specific form. The Legislature will, therefore, be asked to consider the following matters:

1. The appropriation to meet the general funds granted to the State for Agricultural Extension under the Smith-Lever bill. The amounts so appropriated must be met dollar for dollar by the State. The sum now required reaches its maximum point in the next two years, and to continue to enjoy the advantages of federal aid, it will be necessary to appropriate \$106,000 for 1921, and \$126,000 in 1922.

2. A building program.—The University is now at the end of its resources in the matter of buildings. There is need of dormitories for men and women, agricultural buildings, equipment and other provisions of a permanent character. These cannot be met without an adequate program. After serious consideration of the situation, the Board of Trustees are of the opinion that an annual appropriation to erect buildings and purchase equipment running for a period of years, is the only adequate way to meet the situation. A sum of \$300,000 annually for five years would do much to bring the University to a modern basis.

3. The general income will not increase rapidly, but the needs of the Colleges of Agriculture and Engineering must be met very soon. This cannot be done out of present income. It is, therefore, essential that annual appropriation of \$100,000 be made in order to meet the requirements of these two colleges. Kentucky is a great agricultural state, and under present conditions the college cannot meet the enlarged instruction that should be carried on. Engineering in these days is based upon up-to-date machinery and equipment. Of these, the University practically has none.

4. The salary matter.—If the General Fund is relieved from the charges of equipment and buildings now expected of it, the matter of adequate salaries can be taken care of for the present.

Undoubtedly these requests will appear large, but the requirements of higher education in this state have never been adequately met. To maintain a University, requires funds, but to build it up to a modern institution compels large amounts. The War has shown it to be worth while, and the State is not going to look complacently at the spectacle of other states furnishing their sons and daughters with the best in education, while Kentucky lags behind. The year 1920 marks the date whether the University of Kentucky goes forward or remains in the rear of the procession.

FRANK L. McVEY, President.



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